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At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
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(John Taylor.) Four path, to receive attention

REMARKS

Of Mr. BACKENSTOS, in the house of Representatives, January, 1845, a-gainst the Senate Bill, for the uncon-ditional repeal of the Nauroo Charter.

Mr. BACKENSTOS of Hancock, said he arcse under embarrassment, to speak dation committed in that section of country where they live, has been heaped by gentlemen on both sides, who had favored the house with a display of talout and ability which it was not his good for sune to possess. But, impressed with the importance of the bill to a very large and respectable portion of his constituents, he felt called upon to say a few words, and when the true portion of the objections there can be see doubt. That base men felt called upon to say a few words, and state to the house some of the objections which might be urged against its passage, he considered it a matter of deep interest the considered it a matter of deep interest to be affected by the bill now under consideration, involving their peace, happines, and prosperity; it certainly was a subject which had enlisted the feelings, and in wrongs committed, but I appear to defend prosperity; it certainly was a subject which had enlisted the feelings, and in some degree the prejudices of a great them and all others in their just, equitable and the analous citizens of Nauvoo are do I appear in this hall for the purpose of

gallery with their presence; they armother with their presence; they armothing our deliberations with breathless anxiety and earnest expectation that we will sancion their deeds of violence and crime by our acts of legislation. I have been sorry, Mr. Speaker, to witness the power was granted in the charter of manifestation of prejudice which has been Nauvoo; the legal gentleman procured exhibited during this discussion. Men occupying the high and responsible seats of legislators should never suffer them selves to be moved by excitement, or influenced by so base a passion as prejudice; these are the elements of feeble die; these are the elements of feeble die; these are the elements of feeble die; the discharge of the accused. It is true never be suffered to enter the sacred re- warmly contested, congres ional election

one can help but admire. In his manner, his gestures, and his language, he was truly sarcastic, and upon the whole succeeded admirably well in scandalising the "Mormons." He said, he was willing to mete out even handed justice to them and gave us the beautiful and well painted figure of a scale suspended from the finger of the Almighty, and while he gazed contemptuously upon the picture be had drawn with an expression of vindictiveness, while on the other hand he would also apply the sword of vengeance, which there is not some mitigation for this flame the applie mide for the surrender of Joseph to leave their home in a given time, which arose upon the requisition of the executive of midaght, written notices warning them upon the requisition of the surrender of Joseph to leave their home in a given time, which arose upon the requisition of the executive of midaght, written notices warning them upon the requisition of the executive of midaght, written notices warning them to leave their home in a given time, there are not determine the case. All those even the hearts of men with consternation and damay, and distracting defenceless will readily attach great importance to his legal opinions.

I charge them with having made base and false representations to his Excellential also apply the sword of vengeance, which there is not some mitigation for this to a seat in the United States recommendations from a distinguished portion of my constituents, to throw back latter day saint, then living at Spring the foul aspersions with indignation to the field, to the Mormon prophet, and other freet of him each o latter day saint, then living at Spring the foul aspersions with indignation to the field, to the Mormon prophet, and other feet of him who gave them utterance. I deading men at the city of Nauvoo. [eler Much has been said in the course of the Mr. Backenstos was called to order by Mr. Benedict, the chair deciding Mr. Backenstos not out of order, proceeded.] It has ever been a custom whenever any to throw open the public halls and extend to them the freedom of the c'ty. This

Mr. Speaker, one very important iea worthy of many Mormon citizens. I will son in my mind why we should not re-bere remark that many, very many of peal the city charter of Nauvoo is, that the old citizens of Hancock county have you strip the largest and most populous embraced the Mormon religion. The city in this state of all her police regula- term of "old citizens" in Hancock is not its objectionable features? Why not more, those pioneers of the county who leave them powers sufficient to maintain have made the first settlements in old

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR Already have I received letters from Hancock, signed by some of the best set-tlers of that county, who say that the cry has now gone out that the legislature have sanctioned the violence of Mobocracy; that we are with them in all their acts, that we are with them in all their acts, give free tolerance to their crimes, and sanction their murder. Let this be true, let those wrought up by excitement—impelled to action by heartless prejudices awear that we approve of their course, and new sectors of increased difficulties will arise and more blood will be shed the pence of the people of Hancock hangs upon the action of this House. Let gentlemen well consider before they subscribe to any act of partial legislation, which is to endanger the safety or destroy the just rights of any community.

During this discussion, the Mormons have been accused of every offence known to the catalogue of crimes, every deprehand the anxious citizens of Nauvoo are looking for the maintainance of heir just and equitable rights, while on the other the vindictive spirit of intolerance and persecution are awaiting their victum.

The foiled ambition of disappointed demagogues is struggling to mount itself upon the misfortune and ruin of that people; demons in human shape infest our mon prophet. This they did issue that they had issued the writ of "habeas corple; demons in human shape infest our mon prophet. This types with their presence: they are the writ of habeas corpus, but is there. ds and ungenerous hearts, and should we were at that time on the eve of t treats of literty and laws—the hall of the Mormon vote being considered no legislation. The remarks made by the gentleman Walker, the whig candidate for congress from Macon. (Mr. Benedict) told us in language too plan to be misunderstood, that he felt their influence and was subject to their control. His eloquence no one can help but admire. In his manner, beas corpus," in the case which arose

also apply the sword of vengeance, which part of the figure he represented with a stretch of the power granted, or supposed smile upon his lip, at least he showed a to be granted, in the Nauvoo charter. I disposition to immedate them upon the all has been urged by those in favor of the tar of indignation. Perhaps there may senate Bill for the unconditional repeal be some good reason for the deep interest of the charter, that the citizens of that the gentleman seems to take in their pro place are a lawless banditti, gathered to ecription and oppression; great men (1 geth r for the purpose of protecting one understand he has sometimes aspirations another. Sir, I here declare that such Congress) is not the truth, I know that community are sometimes disappointed, it may have too well to be mistaken; such a charge is been so with the gentleman from Macon, a foul calumny against thousands of hon (Mr. Benedict.) inasmuch as in 1842, he est, virtuous, law abiding, peaceable, in-(Mr. Benedict,) inasmuch as in 1842, he est, virtuous, law abiding persecable, in-made a rilgrimage to the city of Nauvoc. du trious, and unoffending citizens, and I first procuring letters of introduction and feel myself called upon in justice to that

encomiums have been heaped upon them distinguished individual visited that city, gunge strong enough to express my feel ings in giving utterance of praise to the usual mark of respect was, however, usual mark of respect was a superior was a su with having been moved altogether, be-cause of this neglect, but might it not be true that he left Nauvoo, disappointed? known that they were speaking praisetions. Why not amend the charter in all understood to mean, by the anti-Mor an efficient city organization? Shall we Hancock; but have joined the Mormon

the sounding of a string of corrupt creats.

drawn up as impeachment with specifica-tions against these "self styled" law abi-Jing anti-Mormons; I do not design to say any thing which is not susceptible of the clearest proof; in the first place, I will state that the enemies of the citizens of Nauvon formed a conspiracy to provoke them into an outbreak. (Here Mt. B. made sundry charges of crime and misdemeanor against the anti-Mormons,

as follows:
I charge them of having called public meetings and loudly and strongly threaten the extermination of the Mormon popula-tion, and all those who would not join in

heir wicked schemes.
I charge them with having reported that their property was stolen by Mor-nons, when there was not the slightest evidence to that effect.

I charge them with having torn down the dwelling of a peaceable citizen, beand his family from their home.

and his family from their home.

I charge them with having driven from the county seat of Hancock, peaceable and quiet citizens, some of whom were amongst the first settlers of that county, charged with no other crime, and guilty of no other offence, than that they were Mormone. Marmons.

I charge them with having threatened and resisted the sheriff and his deputy when acting under and by authority of

I charge them with openly resisting a his official duty, by assembling an armed force, and at the point of the bayonet pre venting the arrest of a man charged with

and unoffending femilies at the hour proceedings in the circuit court of my time) is cuttied to much or the creation to leave their home in a given time, to leave their home in a given time, county. The city of Nauvoo with a bringing disbonor and disgrace upon our streatening them with venguance and deproduction of from 12 to 14.000 inhabitances in the late and lamentable disturbances in Hancock county. I might say the city of Nauvoo with a bringing disbonor and disgrace upon our state, in the late and lamentable disturbances in Hancock county. I might say the city of Nauvoo with a bringing disbonor and disgrace upon our state, in the late and lamentable disturbances in Hancock county. I might say the city of Nauvoo with a bringing disbonor and disgrace upon our state, in the late and lamentable disturbances in Hancock county. I might say the city of Nauvoo with a bringing disbonor and disgrace upon our state, in the late and lamentable disturbances in Hancock county. I might say the city of Nauvoo with a bringing disbonor and disgrace upon our state, in the late and lamentable disturbances in Hancock county. I might say the city of Nauvoo with a bringing disbonor and disgrace upon our state, in the late and lamentable disturbances in Hancock county. threatening them with venguance and land struction if they did not comply; filling eases a year, of every description of even the hearts of men with consternation cases a year, of every description of cases a year, of every description of the energy description of the energy at the energy at

ty committees, and of endeavoring to in-flame the public mind with the free circulation of fulseboods.

I charge them with having sent emisaries to the state of Missouri, to procure aid to carry out their base and wicked

I charge them with having undertaken to revoke a contract through one of their kind committees, between one of the first

in the due exercise of their public func-

the milita of the neighboring counties in the name of the Governor and command er in chief without his authority or con-

I charge them with having leve'ed them cannon and fired their maskets into steam at the town of Warsaw, there to be de-

Mormons, and
I charge them with having committed
murder without a paralell for its atrocity
and cowardice on the annals of Ameri-Can history.
Mr Speaker, these are crimes and mis

demeanors, which I charge upon the Anty; and sir, these charges are substan-tially true and I dely any one to contro in any manner take part by our acts in clive an exemplary life, will vert them, they are susceptible of proof this hall, and sanction the violence and have lost their old citizenship according and cannot be denied: those outrages to anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared in the wild and lawless to anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared to the Anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared to the Anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared to the Anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared to the Anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared to the Anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared to the Anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared to the Anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared to the Anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared to the Anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared to the Anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared to the Anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared to the Anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared to the Anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared to the Anti-Mormonism; any scape gallows or which I have enumerated have been compared to the Anti-Mormonism; and the Anti-Mormonism is intended to the Anti-Mormonism; and the Anti-Mormonism is intended to the Anti-Mormonis

county, and who rails out against the Mormons and cries out extermination 4-6. The will then pass for an fold citizen if the has been in the county but one week. If any old cow, horse, or pig, strays off within 30 miles of Nauvoo, it is always charged upon the poor Mormons. in the same time they look upon this committed in Hancock, it is always managed such a way by the time the mass time the mass thick as hail amongst the Mormons, you will find them as thick as hail amongst that very class of citizens who style themselves anti-Mormons, who are asking the columns of the Warsaw Signal, as to saddle the offence in the columns of the Warsaw Signal, as to saddle the offence in order more successfully those of the city charters in order more successfully approximately in the ditor or any one else.

Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the gentles. known to the editor or any one else.

Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the gentlemen on the other side of the question have been charging all manner of crimes against the Mormons, they have indiscriminately impeached, injected, and found guilty of every possible crime, known to our laws; such has been the flectarations of gentlemen upon this floor. All the disturbances in Hancock have been packed upon the Mormons; this is not only ustrue and unjust, but is also calculated to mislead the public mind; one general impeachment has been made against the Mormons. Now sir, I have drawn up an impeachment with specification of legislation, to repeal of the known and a city charter, against the known and a city charter. a city charter, against the known and expressed will and wishes of the people, expressed will and wishes of the people, who reside under the operation of the chartered privileges. If the charter is repealed, it will be regarded, and I fear too truly, the legitimate offspring of religious prejudice and religious persecution. Political aspirations have had much influence in waging war against the Mormons. Several of the leading Anti Mormons have been, and continue to be the

mons have been and continue to be the peculiar friends of the citizens of Nauvoo until they were disappointed in getting office through their votes, when they immediately turned against them and became their bitter enemies. One of the leading anti-Mormons who now holds a high office proposed to resign his office in favor of Hyrum Smith, the Patriarch of the Mormon church, and give his influence for Mr Smith's election, on condition that he Mr Smith, would procure for him a norinstion for Congress, which to the honor of the Mormon, be it said, was refused:—this occurred shortly before the 'Carthage murder: this same individual stands now indicted amongst others, for the murder of the Smiths, and that too, by an anti-Mormon grand jury; thus clearly establishing that political considerations govern House, to bear me out in this position.— While gentlemen are so loudly charging the people of Nauvoo with so much crime they must bear in mind that there has been less criminal cases in the riancock circuit court, than in any other county in the State, of equal population. I was belied by their enemies.

The public vehicle of mischeif, the Signal, whose slandering pro-I charge them with having posted upon he doors of the dwellings of peaceable election to a sent on this floor, and neces and unoffending families at the hour of midnight, written notices warning them proceedings in the circuit court of my

Mr Speaker. I will ask the special atpare the House while I would com-pare the city of Nauvoo with the city of Chicago, containing about an equal pop-ulation; are we not told by an nonorable member of this House from the county of Cook (Mr Arnold) and also a distin-guished member of the Chicago bar, that the criminal business of the city of a new court, in order that justice may be I charge them with having assembled. does this comparison stand, does it not with dirks, pistols, bowie knives, and prove that the city of Nauvoo is by far clubs, to intimidate and resist the covuty the most peaceable, moral, and taw abi the justice of harping so much about I charge them with having called out is all a shallow pretence in making these he milita of the neighboring counties in charges, to mislead the public, and prehous, when on their way up the great religious sentiments, or is it because of age after another to Nauvoo, imploring Mississippi river, compelling them to land their political preddection? I apprehend the Mormon Prophet to aid them in build that it will be regarded by the world as ing up a city adjoining the town of War a religious persecution, and I predict that saw, by setting a pertion of the Morean I charge them with baving hanged our it will have a tendency to increase their population in and about Warraw and Governor in "effigy" because he would strength and numbers just in proportion not join them in their oppressions of the to the persecutions which are heaped upon them; the history of religious persecution throughout the world, bears me out

is this position.

With the Mormon religion, I have nothing to do; I am not a believer of their dectrine, nor an advocate of their church. If they choose to worship a stone, it is not my right to interfere and prevent them, it is a matter between them and their God. The gentleman area area area and their God. The gentleman area area area and their God. The gentleman area area and their God. The gentleman area area area area and their God. The gentleman area area area area area and their God. The gentleman area area are

ring, Agricultural and Commercial pur-poses, but that they have some other object in view. Sir, is it not notoriously known that it is a part of their religion to gather together and build a 'great-Temple,' to the Deity; and does not the very argument of the gentleman tend to religious intolerance? He deprecates what he is pleased to style this one man power; does he forget that were his position true in relation to the Mormons (which I deny) he is battling against the deray a respectively. federal principies so ably contended for by Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the political party of which he himself is so distinguished a member? The gen tleman from Sangamon further tells us that he voted against amending the Nau voo charter in the session of 1842 4 43, this is true; and so did every leading whig in the House and Senate, at that time. This can be accounted for from e ection, to come off in a few short months; the Mormons were expected to hold the balance of power in one and prehaps two of the congressional districts. The course of the gentleman and his political friends on that occasion, is not at all surprising. The secret of their present bit-ter hostility to their city charter lies con cealed in the simple fact that they did not receive the Mormon votes at that and

subsequent elections.

It was then admitted that they had chartered privileges which were not granted to any of the other cities in this State, and if it were not for motives like these, why did whig gentlemen vote to retain those extra powers in the Nauvoo

Gentlemen have asked how it is that so many reports are put in circulation. concerning Mormon depredations and Mormon outrages. Sir, how can it be at least some of that party; other cases might be cited which go to prove the same thing, and were it proper, names might be colled and proof submitted to this House, to bear me out in this position that party; other cases as the 'Warsaw Signal,' and a few other kindred prints are constantly busy at work, gathering and manufacturing all kinds of falsehoods for their which are in many cases circulated free of charge throughout the country, in order to fan the excitement, and prejudice the public miad. No matter what the Mormons do, it is always wrong, their

pensities has no equal in the country, (excepting one who I shall notice in due time) is entitled to much of the credit in salte, in the late and lamentable distur-bances in Hancock county. I might say much upon this subject, but will forbear. The hireling who infests our gallery dai-ly, is also entitled to his full share of manufactured slanders against the citi-zans of Nauvoo, and all those residing in Hancock county, opposed to mobodracy.' Sir, he is seen smaking and skulk-ing about behind the doors, and stair ways; makes it his business to misrepresent the proceedings of this House, and scandalizing democratic members of this legislacago consumes the entire time of the ture; his motorious insolence and disre-court during its setting at that place, and gard to truth precludes him from a seat that at the last term of the court, but one within the bir of this or the other branch case out of the criminal docket was tried; of the General Assembly, with respectathus creating the necessity of establishing ble reporters, he who bears the evident mark of condumnation upon his courtenance, and I might say, whose forked tongue has ceased to sting, whether the object of his maligrity be ranked ain ing the higher or lower clauses of society .-It is from such sources and such men that the numerous reports of Mormon outrages reach the public ear.

Town realry had also something to

do with this opposition to Nauvoo.julice the minds of members, in favor While Warsaw was on the decline, Nau-of repealing the Nauvoo charter. Why voo was rapidly increasing in wealth and are unwarranted attacks made upon the population; a plan to bring about a reactity of Nauvoo? Is it because the intion was son concerted by the leading habitants of the city entertain peculiar men of Wacsaw, who made one pilgrimpopulation in and about Warsaw, and commence the building of a new city.— The bubtle soon exploded, and the speculation failed. This gave rise to dissutisfaction with some who had heretofore

gard to justice because they are Mormoga. I had intended to offer an amendatent to the bill, providing for a limited charter, being fully satisfied that it would avail nothing. I am sorry to say it, but I do think prejudice is so strong that justice will not be done. I arose more for the purpose of enturing my profest against the passage of the bill now under consideration, than with any hope of prevening its passage. If the city charter of Nunvector is unconditionally repealed, I now take this opportunity to say in my place, without fear of successful contradiction, that it is an act of wanton legislation, unwarranted by circumstances, and without

that it is an act of wauton legislation, unwarranted by circumstances, and without
a parallel in the history of our country.
What does the information of the Governor prove in his special message to this
General Assembly, in relation to the
Mormons and their persecutors, but that the
Mormons are the least to blame? Sir,
as I before said, I have no affinity with
them whatever, neither in a possiblery them whatever, neither in a pecuniary or religious point of view. I can bear testimony to many things contained in the special message. The Mormons are certainly a more orderly and law-abiding

certainly a more orderly and law shiding community than the antis.

There is no doubt some bad men have and do exist among them; how can it so otherwise, in a community of 14,000 and I is it honorable and right to make the innocent suffer with the gnilty I will now close by appealing to gentlement on this floor to for bear to do the not; a sense of honor and love, of even-handed justice would seem to demand that the Senate bill should not pass. Withold your hands from the sacred rights of Mormon citizens, and leave them in the peaceuble possession of civil and religious peaceuble possession of civil and religious liberty. Do not persecute for opinion's sake, and thus destroy the sanctity of our constitution and laws, but extend to all parts of our state the benefit of equal egislation!

NO GOD.

We present below, the proceedings of a meeting of the "no Godders;" the Communitists, or Infidelitists, How true it is-"without God men are fools." Nothing but Mormonism can stand the crush of worlds, and wreck of matter."

of matter."

SKANEATELES.

[Correspondence of the New York Hereld I Skaneateles, Jan. 4, 1845.

Fourierism on its Legs—Socialism in its first Age—Skaneateles Community—A Social System without Religion or Revelation—Its Body.

Mr. Editor:-Believing you to be one of the few, that can courageously and fearlessly a publish truth without fear of party; and as our country requires truth, I am induced to send you a description of a meeting that took place in this village last evening, in consequence of the following notice:-

JOHN A. COLLINS. The character of this "Great Apos-tle of Social Reform," will be exhibit-ed at the Congregational Hall, on Friday evening, at half past six o'clock, by those who know:

January, 2, 1845. In consequence, the house was filled to overflowing. At the appointed hour, Wm. Rector, an expelled communitist, made the enquiry, whether the assembly wished to have a chairnan to preside; the answer or vote being in the affirmative, James Cannings Fuller was installed, and on a

vote for secretary, William M. Beau-chama, received the appointment.

After some preliminary remarks from the chair, Vm. Rector was called for to address the meeting. He bagan by saying he went to the Community, about 15 months ago, and stated that he went there as a free agent, not as a mamber of a secret association-that when he first saw the evils, he was not in a condition, either in pocket or wardrobe to leave. He censured the presses in this village justly, I think, for not publishing Mirinda Randall's letter, wherein she had set forth J. A. C. in his true light.

The first trait in Collin's character that he took up, was his ladaptation for business habits, which Collins says he is more suitable for than any man in the universe." To this end he callong advertisement in the village pablacksmithing, shoemaking, saddleand harness making, tailoring, carpedtering and joining masoney, painting, awing lumber to order, to erect buildings by contract. This work was romised to be done in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms. This advertisement had a tendency to deceive as at that time they had no sawmill, no force. Tailors they hired, saddlers and misons (See 4th pages)

exaggiration with we do the the mountaineers, are every where was sum for the protones of contains one break washes and the planters. The last accounts from Goorgia, system of internal supportments from Goorgia, system of internal supportments from the same of t The Hibernia says the Herald, I rrive Lordon papers of the 3d, and

We regret to state that no tidings of the United States, or England, had been received at Liverpool to the 4th inst. on to repeal, was producing gree

ment. Connell is arrayed against the Pope change in the price of cotton.

Le English money market was easy.

Le Pope of Rome was dangerously

Zutteno, the Spanish Insurgent Chief.
as been captured, and executed by the
imited government of Spain.

State of England.—The present state of England.—The present state of things (the increase in the revenue. fa.) is a great triumph for Sir Robert Poel, after all the difficulties that were thrown in the way of his ascending to the premiership, and affords manifest evidence of the benefits of a calm and steady soppy, and some thirty millions added to the national debt by his predecessors ; there were no apparent sources of im-provement; trade lanquished; the fund-were ltw; no confidence in the money market; men of capital shrunk from employing it; and the people generally are dissatisfied; but in less than four years the chole scene is changed. We have now as large surplus revenue; a dimin-labed as I diminishing debt; public credit and the national funds never stood so high; trade flourishes; foreign wars have been successfully concluded; home spitations have nearly ceased; moreover these substantial advantage. these substantial advantages may be fair ly regarded as the harbingers of furthe and greater improvements, political, finan-

TRELAND.

At Limerick, on Sunday night, a party were assembled at a 'wake' in Change lane, one of the poorest localities in the city, and the room in which the body was laid out was densely crowded. The foore suddenly assembled to the control of the control of the city. has laid out was densely crowded. The floor suddenly gave way, and all within were precipitated to the room beneath, which also fell, carrying will to the next and that again, being the third, to the ground. By this melancho'y accident eleven persons were killed, and from fifteen to twenty grievously maimed -some with legs and arms broken, skulls fractu-

The Irish papers continue weekly to furnish a melancholy list of agrarian out rages. In the last Nenngh Guardin attempted unurders are reported the circumstances attending which are of the most horrible and revolting charsances attending which are acter, and a fourth is noticed as having occurred in that neighborhood, by the Dublia Evening Packet.

SPAIN. The capture and execution of Zurba ne, in Spain, is the only intelligence from that country worth narrating. The previous accounts, which stated that he had succeeded in getting over the frontier into Portugal, caused the news of his arrest to excite much surprise as well as sympathy.

BELGIUM.

The latest news from Belgium states that in the Chambers it was decided, by 65 to 22, that no address for the dismissal of the present administration should be presented to the King. PORTUGAL

On the 10th, Count Tojal laid before the Chamber of Deputies his anxiously expected budget for the year beginning on the lat of July next, and ending on the 30th of June, 1846, from which it tos is calculated upon

TALY. Letters from Rome state that the Pope le in a most alarming state of health and that the cardinals are on the qui rie for what may happen. His holiness upwards of seventy nine years of age.

SWITZERLAND. Accounts from Switzerland say that several cantons are in open was fare. As Argorie the insurgents, after having taken the arsenal, without any resistance being affered on the part of the govern ment, seized on the ammunition and other stores, which were collected in large quantities, and marched towards Lucern here they were to meet the insurgents of the other cantons. The canton of Berne were taking measures to refuse n passage to parsons coming from Friburg to join the other malcontents at Lucerne. AUSTRIA.

Most of the persons who had been found guilty of political conspiracy in Austrian Galicia, in 1840, have just been pardesed by the Emperor of Austria.— The punishment of those who were conmned to death has been commuted to

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA. It is lorg since any thing his ma such a great sonsation in St Petersburgh as the dismissal of General Von Rennen Kempf, who has sent to the Emperor fulse reports respecting the events of the tions that have taken place on this occue who has been guilty of the thing common, and has already been thing common, and has already been bracking for years in Crucasus. Hence no victories had been gained; hence the exaggeration with which the deeds of the ans were sometimes extolled, while

ing the information that in the month Russian forts, and put the garrisons to

The Emperor of Russia is said to so much amazed at the interminable war with the Circassians, that he is determined next seeson to take the field in per

GREECE.

GREECE.

The Chamber is at length formed;—
and, under the dictation of Coletti, enforced
by the bullying of Grivas, Camillo
Deligamic has been elected President,
and Canaris and Caliphronas Vice Presidents. Amongst these Cunaris is the
only one who has the slightest pretension
to respectability; and the President, who
can scarcely read, and has less skill in
writing, must feel the awkwardees of writing, must feel the awkwardness of his position as the head of a legislative assembly. In fact, he himself conscious of the absurdity, that he most trenuously profested against the nomina tion; and was only persauded to retain the dignity thus thrust upon him by the promise of the portefeuille of minister of marine. This promise has been kept; and to-day his appointment took place. The Greek President has not one qualcation befitting his high office. It would seem as if Coletti, having shown his contempt for the constitution, is resolved to

TAH.TI. From a letter addressed to a gentleman in Yorkshire, by his friend in Tahiti, which contains the latest accounts from that part of the world, and arrived last week, it seems the Frerc's continue sovereigns and masters of the ground they government has not been restored between the French and the native chiefe which seemed on the point of being termina ed-and that many of the English missionaries are taking their departure. MOROCCO.

News from Morocco has been received by way of Gibralter, giving a most deplo empire. The Kabyles were pillaging the wns, whilst the Emperor is described as having lost nuthority since the battle of lsly.

NEW ZEALAND. Papers to the 18th of October have rrived, at which dates affairs in the colony continued in a very unsettled con-Complaints are made that Capt Fitzroy leans to the nativos, and shows not the least desire to promote or protect the interests of his fellow countrymen — Another dispute between the Maories and the settlers at the Bay of Islands had taken the Governor round to the spot He arranged all the differences, in a man ner, however, not satisfactory to the set tlers, and the troops which had been sen from Sydney at his solicitation, in coaserudnce, returned in the same vesse which took them to Wellington. Capt Fitzroy, with the concurrence of the council, had declared the Bay of Islands a free port, a measure which had given great satisfaction to the aborigines. The land question also is made a matter of complaint against Capt. Fitzroy, and the aborigines are evidently determine I not to give up their titles without being well

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. We have advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 17th of December.— Since the visit of the Governor to the frontier the colonists have enjoyed more perfect security against pilfering by the Caffres than at any former period, and the tour has thus far been attended with the most beneficial results. The associwith spirit, and they have taken measures to procure the best kinds of seeds from

DEFENCE OF THE LAKES The policy of England in the con truction of ship canals to connect the American lakes with the ocean, a policy now on the eve of consummation, has at length drawn attention on our part, and the inquiry is arising as ty? to the best means of counteracting sit inactive while the means of doing the movements of our sagacious rival. The subject was alluded to in the of a foreign power, ready at any mo-Senate of the United States on the 7th, and a resolution adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to report is to the best means of defending the

lake frontier.
An article in the Southern Literary Messenger, by Lieut. Maury, presents ing guarded against. in this connection a strong array of facts and considerations which are tion are at hand; and it only remains of the utmost moment. We quote for the government to make an efficisome passages:-Republican.

"As soon as Great Britain began to recover from the exhausting effects of her last war with us and the continent, she recollected what had occur- of the government, and completed upred on the lakes, and with deep smothered feelings of national chagrin, be-gan to cast about how she might, for the future, best strengthen herself in that quarter. The treaty of Ghent stipulated that neither of the contracting parties should keep affort on the could be built vessels of any required takes any armed forces beyond a gun size and armament, to be transferred boat or two. How then, cou'd she as occasion demanded from the Mismake ready against the next war? sissippi to the bosom of Lake Michigan

on the stocks to rot, would be bad ened in that quarter. The resourses economy. Besides, it would be at of the great west could be thus tracting too much attention, and brought into active development for would put us. too, on our guard. She naval purposes, and a permanent comtherefore, quietly went to work, and munication being opened between the under the pretence of carrying out a Mississippi and the lakes, an identity

merely for the accommodation of Co commerce, set about connect ing the lakes with the ocean by mean of large ship canals—the largest or the continent. Through these canal she can now, in case of war, cover the lakes with all the light forces of the British navy.

For the last 10 or 15 years that na tion has been constantly engaged on these works. She first constructed the Welland and the St. Lawrence canals; with these two links on the military chain thus drawn she at firs thought to make sure her future su-premacy on the lakes. But she saw the importance and power and the strength of the west growing and extending and enlarging themselves by broad spreading, more and more every day. She therefore judged it wise to tear down her first works, to commence new, and build larger. The Rideau canal was forthwith com ed, and no less than 6,000 laborers set at work in deepening and widen-ing the Welland canal. This canal, though not yet completed upon its enlarged scale is navigable in the sum mer. They are now at work on it and expect to complete it next year It has a lock at either end 185 feet long, and 45 broad; and though unfinished, it is already capable of pas sing vessels 450 tons burden, (larger. it recollected, than Perry's flag ship of Lake Erie.) from the ocean a round the falls of Niagara, and up to that very lake, and thence through Huron to Michigan or Superior.

Our commerce on the lakes at this time amounts in value to one hundred millions of dollars annually. It is but in its first beginning. Every year adds to the rich aggregate. It will soon exceed by far the entire total of our foreign commerce. In the event of war with England, what means have we of protecting the trade? By what possible device could the vessels and cargoes of our people on the lakes be saved from the hands of the enemy or from destruction?

Apart from the value of the com nerce on the lakes to which war with England would bring immediate ruin. the exposed condition of the towns and coast on the lake frontier is to be regarded. Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland. Detroit, nay every por: and village on that long line of lake shore would be left at the mercy of the British armiments which in a few weeks would be transferred from the docks of Ply mouth and Portsmouth to the inland

waters of Erie, Michigan and Huron. Lieut. Maury urges the fact upon the country that unless, in a war with Great Britain, we can assemble as strong a naval force on the lakes, and get it there as soon as she can, we can not defend them. "Suppose," he adds. "that England should declare war with us to-morrow: in two weeks time she could have, of her sixty war steamers. thirty or forty on the lakes. In that time not one could we add to the only one which we have there; we could not bulld them in so short a time. To do that would require months, and there is no channel by which we could send there any disposable nava force which we mght have on the Mis sissippi, in the Gulf, or along the sea With such a start of us what would become of our lake commerce! It would be struck lifeless in a day. The lakes are narrow, and stretching across from shore to shore. might, with brooms at their mast-head literally sweep the lakes from "Sack ett's Harbor," to "Fond du Lack." There would be nothing to preven it. In one month's time all our trading vessels there might, either be sunl or burned, or held as English prizes.

What can be done to avert this prospective, though contingent calami It is not the part of wisdom to us so much mischief are in the hands ment to be employed against us, and that at our very doors. No Govern ment unless imbecile or impotent could be expected to remain iner while the possibility of such a dis-astrous visitation existed without be-

Happily the means of self protecent use of them. Lieut. Maury sug gests that the Illinois Canal, designed to connect the Mississippi with Lake Michigan, be taken un ier the control on an enlarged scale so as to admit steamers and large vessels to pass fron the Mississippi to the Lakes.

The establishment of a navy yard at Memphis has been already directed by act of Congress. At this point To build a lake navy, and leave it or Erie, or wherever danger threat-The last accounts from Georgia system of internal improvements of interest would be at once establish-

sd along the whole extended circuit from Buffalo to New Orleans. Let us hear Lieut. Maury on this point:

"The Illinois Canal is for sale.

When completed on the scale of the Welland and Rideau canals, it would give us the same supremacy and advantage on the western lakes that Great Britain now has in the eastern. She can approach them from the sea and we cannot; with the Illinois canal equal to hers, we could approach the western lakes from the sea, and she cannot. We could therefore meet herat least half-way, and dispute lake ascendency with her with many natural advantages in our favor. The latitude of the Rideau canal is 45 1-2 deg., the extreme northern point of the Illinois is 42 deg., more than 200 miles difference of latitude in our favor. We could, therefore, in case of war, commence the assemblage of a fleet on the lakes at least a month or six weeks earlier in the spring, or later in the fall, than she could, which nat-ural advantage would be sufficient of itself to turn the scale in our favor. The completion of this work upon

scale commensurate with the objects in view, (the connecting the Gulf and Lakes by steamboat navigation,) is an important link in the system of general defence. It is a great national work, upon which in war, the integrity of our soil in seven States entirely de pends, and one upon which the great western valley must mainly depend for safety and defence. I therefore run up the lake flag, and go for fortyfying them with " motes and ditches," instead of parapet and wall.

This is a grand project—one, oreover, which the dictates of pru dence and policy commend quite as strongly as it is embraced at once by the ardent mind of enthusiasm. satisfies the reason; it fills the imagi nation; it is in grand accordance with the spirit of the age, it is worthy of the republic and its destiny of great-What remains but to accomplish it forthwith? Let no abstraction of the brain come in to divert the national mind from so practical, so useful a purpose. As for the constitutional power in the case, it would be a hard thing indeed if a nation had not the right of self-defence and self-protection-and this measure looks to that very end, and is essential thereto. Balt. Amer.

Locusts-Extract from a letter dated Fayal, Azores, Dec. 8:-

"A singular phenomenon occurred ere about the middle of last month; during a strong southerly wind, an nnumerable quantity of large red insects, resembling grashoppers, fell on the Island, and on the sea around. On examinining them, they were found to correspond exactly with the descriptions of the Egyptian locusts. All the other Islands were visited in ike manner, and a vessel, which arrived a few days since, reports having sailed through them during six days; such vast quantities having tallen and perished. They must have come from Africa. They are fast disappear-

Iron Vessels,-We copy the followng from the Pittsburg Advertiser of the

Westerday afternoon, an iton vessel, called the Hunter, was launched at the iron ship yard of Mr Tomlinson. This vessel is about 130 tons turthen, built on Lieut. Hunter's plan of submerged propellors. She belongs to Lieut. Mc-Laughlin, of the United States navy, and s intended for commercial uses; or, as s reported, is to go to Russia, to give he Autocrat a specimen of American skill, and of Lieut. Hunter's plan of propulsion. She is to be full rigged, as a orig or achooner, we have not learned

Two other iron rigged steamers, contructed here, are affoat, one launched a Erie, the Michigan, a large war steame and the revenue cutter Jefferson, launch-

ed at Oswego, on Lake Ontario.

In addition to these, we have two on
the stocks. One, a large iron steamer.
to be ship-rigged on Hunter's plan, called the John Tyler, intended for a revenue cutter for the Gulf of Mexico. will be launched shortly. The other is an iron forty four gun steam frigate, to be ship rigged, of about 1 100 tons --This will be a spiendid vessel, and the largest iron vessel ever built in the United States. She will not be launched until next season. Both these are on Hun-

Self Instruction .- Lord Brougham nce remarked, that if we were deprived of what we learn during the three first rears of our lives, we should be the most guorant beings on the face of the Globe The learning referred to in that remark. s evidently science, acquired by self-instruction. A knowledge of the produc ions of nature, and of the laws which govern them; obtained by direct observation and diversified experiments—by self-moved, self-impelled, delightful and ilmost ceaseless efforts, on the part of the young and self-taught pupil.

on seeing the political heading in a news-paper, 'Illinois moving,' 'I hope it won't

THE NEIGHBOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1815.

DEDICATION.

Last week, the "Music Hail" was dedcated in an appropriate manner. Three venings were occupied for the services during which time the music of the band, and melody of the cheir, like the wine mentioned in scripture, cheered the heart of God and man. We shall hereafter, give this branch of our city improveent, a "sweet touch or two."

COPY-RIGHT.

We have the pleasure of stating tha he copy-right of the Book of Mormon according to the act of Congress, passed in Feb. 1831, remains "secured," till June 1857. This is as it should be, and at once puts a veto on the calculations of those who would print that book for speculation.

BETORT CORTEOUS.

The Editor of the "St. Louis Organ." who only acts when acted upon, like a bean in a bladder, thus ruttles out his orayer; "shades of steel and feathers look down upon us;"-which meaneth, use no rater upon us, till we have remained in a goosery long enough for our beards to grow.

SHARK FOOD.

President Polk's journey from Tennes ee to Washington, was characterized by a little warsawing. The following from the New York Herald, is a speci-

P. S. -The "Chevaliers L'Industrie" robbed two of Col. Polk's friends to-night n landing-Mr. McAllister and Churchill, members of the Kentucky dele gation, who accompanied the President from Louisville to this city. Mr. Churchill. I understand, was robbed of \$200 in gold and Kentucky bills. Mr. McAllister lost \$300, mostly in Indiana and other Western money. A great time for pick pockets and office-hunters truly ! eh ! S. H.

Church and State .- At the hat elecion in Canada, the political excitement ran so high that several clergymen voted though for doing to they were subjected by law to a fine of \$2.000. Righteen of them had been indicted for the offence, and petitioned Parliament to remit the It seems that there is no prospect of their petitions being granted .- Eastern

O'T If you wish to find the seeds of criminality and corruption, go to Bual's priesthood from Cain to Canada. The corruption of the clergy is as thick as the Egyptian Fog.

THE RICH DUTCHMAN. The rich Dutchman, mentioned below and better keep his money out of Illinois

Taxes and Tyrants touch pockets. A great wind full .- The New Era o' yesterday, has the following announce-ment: We have it from a reliable source that a German farmer, by the name of George J. J. Geyer, living near the vil-lage of Lewiston, Fulton County, Illinois. about to start on a trip to Europe, for the purpose of taking possession of the snug fortune of two millions six hundred thousand dollars worth of property. He recently received a letter from the firm of Rothschilds, at Frankfort, stating that a law suit had been pending for more than thirty years in the courts of Germany, and in which his wife was one of the heirs at law, had been decided in their favor; and that a division of the litigation, was about to take place, and they wished to know his pleasure concerning the amount coming to his wife, which is stated to be in re numbers two millions six hundred thou. sand dollars. Geyer emigrated country fifteen years ago, and settled in Fulton county, where he has followed the occupation of a farmer. At the time he left Germany, the gaining of the suit was considered doubtful

Bishop of New York .- The standing committee of the diocese of New York have published the result of their deliberations upon the sentence of Bishop Onderdonk. Chief Justice Jones, Murray Hoffman, and G. C. Verplank, compose the committee.

They decide that Bishop Onderdonk has not been degraded or deposed from his diocese, but is still a Bishop; and that under his suspension the standing committee is the regular constituted ecclesiastical authority of the diocese.-Republican.

(Spiritual wickedness in high places, is the order of the day. Jones, Prophet, was sung elegantly. The Hoffman, and Verplank; have as little "Lamentation of Zion," a duett comregard for the sanctity of religion, right and virtue as Satan had, when he took our Saviour up on the top of an exceeding high mountain, and full, soft, and well cultivated, and be showed him all the kingdoms of the varies it with harmony and skills world and the glory of them, and, The female voice was full of melody said all these will I give thee, if thou and sweetness. This was an affecting said all these will I give thee, if thou wilt worship me. Underdunk, for so deep intensity of feeling.

Will worship me. Underdunk, for so deep intensity of feeling.

The glee sung by Wm. Cahoon and sorter of Indiana. the sanction of a string of corrupt credit.

committees as long as Lucifer,s "great chain," he still would be considered, by honest people, "an old drunken de

EXTINCT HUMAN RACES

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We see it stated in a Philadelphia paper, that n the remotest parts of North and East Asia, remains have been discovered which prove that nearly the whole of that great continent was once occupied by human races whose very appear to have made progress in the arts and civilization. Their tombe are found spread over the countries eastward of Jenney, in great numbers, and are of magnificent construction They contain fragments of earthen mapufature or porcelsin, ornaments, and various in plements of silver, gold, and copper. earned academicians of St. Petersburg bare satisfied themselves that such relies b to a people who must have disappeared before the light of hi-tory dawned upon there coun trier. Discoveries leading to a similar result have been traced through the New World, from the countries bordering on the Mississippi and Obio, where tombs are found containing state. tons of a different conformation from that of the present native tribes, to the high table land of Titises, in the Peruvian Cordillerar, where are seen the supposed ancient representatives of the Flat Heads. Even in the islands of Poly nesis, vestiges are discovered which have been referred to a former race of inhabitante; and there are facts which indicate that extensive ountries in Europe were occupied by races a different physical character from the present natives, in times which preceded the arrival of Ce'ts and Goths, and other Indo-Germanie naions from the East .- Investigator.

(The foregoing remarks are used by philosophers and speculators upon the bible and mankind to prove that revelation is false; that the world always existed, and that the veetics of the families of the earth are spontane us. It is a little astonishing that n en, having reason enough to read, write and reflect, should ome before the world with such arguments to disprove revelations, when every person of any inderstanding whatever, discerns upon the first erusal, strong testimony in support of the bi-Such relies prove that there has been a flood, according to the bible; the remains of arious races of men, bear testimony, that there were giants in the earth before the flood ;" that there have been "mighty men, and nen of renown," in all ages, and in all coun-

Why men are so blind to true knowledge, is nore mysterious than the most marvellous mysery they produce to sully the everlasting truth. All the ruine, all the countries, and all the remnants of nations, mentioned in holy writ, ate on hand as witnesses of the facts. And sest tered israel, and the oppressed Jews moutning among all nations, "till the times of the Ges, tiles be fulfilled," tell a story that twenty fre hundred years have not been able to gainer, or disprove; and yet we find the "little horn," ising up and speaking f great thing."

All we have to say, is, dig up the ruins; pub-lish the marvellous finding of cities; and then remen.ber; that these things substantiate Mormonium, more forcibly than living witnesse-The original is better proof than a copy. Re'l back the curtain of eges, and let the reth ome to light. All things hidden must be un overed, and the knowledge of God fili the orld, as the waters do the sea

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE CONCERT.

MR. EDITOR: The late Concerts, which came off t the new Music Hall, in this place, on Monday, Tuesday, and, Wednesday nights of last week, was attended with great interest on each evening. The Music Hall is a large and commodious brick building, persons. It is finished at the north end with a raised floor or platform, furnished with seats and desks for the accommodation of singers and musici-

On Wednesday evening I was in attendance to see what music there was in Nauvoo. At sun-down the house was filled beyond convenience, and it was found impossible for more to enter. At dusk the house was lighted with three chandeliers, which spread an ample light over the vast assembly. disclosing hundreds of hapby and smiling faces exhibiting the beautiful and intelligent faces of Nas

The choir consisted of twenty-seven female singers, and eighteen geaternen. There were twelve of the band present. Two pieces were performed and a prayer was made by Elder Almon Bubbit.

A programme of the pieces perform ed has already been published in your paper, so I need not recapitulate them. But permit me to say, they were performed excellently—they could not have been surpassed. The "Seer", a hymn composed by Elder John Taylor, on the massacre of the posed by Wm. Clayton, was sung by Elder J. Kay and Miss Susan Divine Mr. Kay as a singer, would do credit to any Eastern concert. His voice if

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Daughters of Zion; sing the song of melody, "strike the harp with a golden string;" raise your beautiful voices in pruise to the most High; sing the songs of Zion, the time will come, when you can praise the Lord with timbrels and harps and with fine stringed instruments, when you can sing "the lay of a happier time" than you now enjoy, when the din of war, will be heard no more, and the tear of sorrow be wiped from your eyes, and nothing but peace and tranquility will pervade the bosoms now distractby the persecutions and rancount wicked world.

Elder Kimball, in the course of the evening, made some very appropriate and animating remarks upon the naure of music, and the building up of Nauvoo. I have not time to give you report of them for this paper.

The evening's entertainment was animating and encouraging, at eleven o'clock we were dismissed by prayer, from Elder John Taylor.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NAUVOO WATER POW-

ER COMPANY. We have commenced active opera tions for the building of a Dam, in the River, as noticed in the "Neighbor'

A company has gone to the forest for timber for the Piers; and a large company are at work in the stone quarry; (it being situated on the bank of the river, immediately opposite to England. This same Saltonstall address the place of the contemplated Dam.) ed a letter to this convention; could men As there is quite a quantity of earth to remove, we wish for any quantity of men to work, on their subscriptions for stock, that can furnish themselves. with the necessary tools to work with; such as wheelbarrows, picks. and shovels. Also two pit sawyers, who can furnish themselves with a pit saw, are wanted without fail immediately. All that can bring crowbars, with them, can find employ.

Blasting powder, and drilling tools are also wanted.

To the Saints in the City and country, here is your chance for a fortune: electing the 'godlike' or dissolving the dont' let it pass unheeded, if you wish union.—Pittsburg Post. to do a compliment for yourselves.
your companions, and children, come on with your CASH, good milch cows.

THE WILL OF JOHN RANDOLPH.
We copy the following account of the wheat flour, corn, pork, butter, lard, trial in relation to this subject from the and all other available provisions, also Richmond Enquirer of the 14th: cotton, wool, &c., for the above pur-There needs no argument to prove to the common mind, the prosperity of such an undertaking. In the first place, we have al! the natural resourses, requisite to make our city and country, the head, and not the tail, of all other cities and countries.

of the same latitude in the world. ber, to begin with; and next we have every thing which he did or said, that the best kind of limestone and free fail to the lot of but few individuals. stone. We have stone coal and cop- His death has been productive of stirring per, and iron ores of the richest qualitr. But what of all these gifts, which nature's God has conferred upon us, if we leave ourselves without machinery to improve them? The answer is at hand, the country might as well be left in the hands and possession of

its former aborigines! Here is the proud and gallant Mississippi, with her rapid current, tumb-ling to the broad Atlantic, seeming to say, (as she quickens her pace over the rugged rocks of the lower rapide, just opposite of our beautiful Neuvoo,) only improve my shores, and banks, ye saints, as ye improve my neighboring soil; and I will pro-pel your Mills, Cotton and Woollen Manufactories, by which your laborers can find employ, and your poor can be clothed and fed, and your sons, and daughters, can be adorned after the similitude of a palace.

JOHN E. PAGE, President.

DISUNION. The movements of those factions and misguided men who talk and affect to think of the dissolution of the Union, as a very mportant matter, is calculated to excite mingled feelings of indignation and regret -indignation at the contumacious attempt to overthrow the greatest fabric ever-reared by human wisdom—and regret hat our hand is disgraced by such fanatic more apprehensions if they were entirely apprecedented, and if a patriotic devotion of a large majority of the people to the of a large majority of the people to the Union had not been repeatedly tested in limes of fiery trial. The majority has resisted and forward the m aisted and frowned down every attempt at zation society and Mr Bryant united tered gravely his eyes uplifted his

disunion, whether coming from the south in the formidable shape of nellification, or

in the formicable shape of nellification, or from the north by the more contemptible but not less bitter medium of petitions for the dissolution of the Union, such as are confined to John Q. Adams.

But the dissolutionists of the north have evideally resolved upon a concerted and extended effort to carry their autrocious purposes. The whigs and abolitionists of Massachusetts held a meeting in Boston a few days ago, which was got up with much trouble and circumstance—was trumpeted forth most industriously, and called together for fraternal action in the alled together for fraternal action in the fraternal business of bringing about an-archy and civil war in the United States

This convention is allowed by speak.

This convention is allowed by speak, ers and spectators, and all who have given in their attention, to be the beginning of an important movement—an attempt to make a 'beginning of the end' of peace, happiness and concord in our country. it was called for the purpose of expressing views adverse to anoxation—or in the language of their call, to 'resist the overthrow of the constitution.' And the speakers both whig and abolitionists, were unanimously agreed that the annexation of Texas would overthrow the bulwark of liberty; and all agreed that it would be the duty of Massachusetts to consider it as 'no act, and null and void.' It was these very men who were horror stricken with southern nullification, yet there, in o'd Fanueil hall, the very cradle of lib erty, they deliberately rear the odio s and fearful standard of disunion and anarchy. A large minority of the m eting wished to go still farther, and 'declare the union ediately dissolved upon the coming in o' Texas.'

Boston Post has given much space to the discussion of the objec's and proceedings of this convention, which it hold up to the execration of every man who wishes his country well, and warns 'all parties, and all sects, to beware of follow ing the mad course of the federal and abolitian politicians who called and gov-erned this extraordinary body.'

The Post very appropriately terms this onvention a 'young Hartford convention, and says the same sort of men were in both.--Leverett Saltonstall. A leading whig member of Congress from Massa-chusetts, advocated the calling of the Hartford convention, in the Legislature of Massachusetts 30 years ago. He then scouled the fears of those who hesitated at the name of dissolution, and enquired what use the union had been to New who had assembled to nullify the laws of Congress, or dissolve the union absolute

ly, have a better adviser?
We look upon this movement as con clusive in its effect on one point, and no enumerated among its o-tensible objects t seals forever the political fate of Clay who much as he may desire it, cannot b the candidate of these people. not be surprised if this convention was the result of a scheme to unite the whigs and bolitionists in the support of Webster for the next president. This the authors of the plan may accomplish, but we are not afraid that they will succeed, either in

We copy the following account of the

One of the most remarkable case

which has ever been presented to our ti'e, his brilliant genius, singular eloquence, the distinguished figure which he has cut in our national councils, in some of the most important epochs of our political history, and his eccentric habits, both in private and public life, have stamped a degree of interest upon almost the state of the sta courts of justice is certainly Mr. John Randolph's will. His own extraordinary We have the soil, climate, and timscenes that correspond in some manne with his extraordinary life. He died, possessed of a very large property, tha has been estimated at some handred thousands of dollars—a large number of slaves, and valuable broad lands on the Roanoke-from which he borrowed his elebrated affix of John Randolph, o Ronnoke. The disposition of his proper y has been a bone of contention among different part'es ever since his death Several papers were left behind him. ast testaments; and the question which was the true will, or whether there was any? One will was disputed for its want of form. It was said to have been cancelled by himself. His eccentric habits, and the marks of insanity which appeared in his conduct at sev eral periods of his life, led to contest about another. It was said, that it was invalid, because he was insane when he wrote it. If this will (that of 1821) was established, it cut off his nearest relation from all right to his property. It les his slaves free, and the great burden of his possessions to Mr Bryant who had married one of his neices. The question was banded about from court to court until the General court decided in favo of the validity of the will of '21. other parties, then, opened a new battery against it. They availed themselves of one of the statues of Virginia, and renewed the attack. It was shifted from werthrow the greatest fabric everal by human wisdom—and regret in the Williamsburg circuit court, where Judge Up sher had presided, to the Petersburg court, where Judge Gho'son was upon court, where Judge Gho'son was upon the bench. After a long delay, it came

their forces to establish the will of 1821. The plea put in was insanity. Per haps no will case in this country has even called out such an extraordinary combi-nation of circumstances, 50 or 60 au-messes drawn from different parts of Vinginia, and from Philadelphia, were exam ive of written ovidence. The invest gition embraced various periods of his life. It extended to his public transac-tions—to speeches which he had made in Congress—to essays which he had written—to his private correspondence to the course of his politics, as well as to his courtships. The array of counsel was tremendous. Six lawyers on each side, from different towns, and some of the most prominent studing, were calis-ted in the cause. The Richmond bar furnished more than her contingent.— The argument ran through more than three weeks, and almost as long as the great debate on Texas, with this diffe ernce, that here the champion was at lib-erty to speak as long as he pleased, but there he was limited to an hour each.— The impression, however, was, with many people, that all this was labor and law lost—and that the jury would be hung, that is to say, divided—and that they would have to begin the battle over again. Some wag ad, if they did not take care, they would contrive to eat up the otate before it was settled—like the

onkey sharing the cheese in the fable. It turns out, however, that on Tuesday a verdet was given by the jury to set up the will of '21. We almost envied the joyous feelings of one of the accomplish-ed couns 1, whom we met on Wednesday orning with a letter in his hand, anhis eyes flashing triumph. He had just received it from one of his colleagues in P. tersburg, who announced their succesbut begged him to come over, lest the opposing counsel might take advantage of some form, resert to some new evoluof some form, resort to some new evolu-tion, and upset the verdict which had set up the will. These apprehensions are not without foundation, when we recol-lect, that the di-tinguished veteran, Chapman Johnson, Esq., flames at the head

of the opposition.

The whole case forms an extraordis nary drama on the theatre of Justicethe testator, one of the most singular men of the age, and his testament one of the most, and longest contested, which has ever come before a Court of Probate in Virginia. Whether the curtain is now forever to fall upon it, or whether it is to start up in some new character, and to now boards, is more than iny poor laymen like ourselves can pret, and perhaps more than ten Phila dismiss the scene, however, without pay ng to Judge Gholson the compli ng to Judge Gnotson the compliment which he justly deserves, of pre-iding with a patience, a learning, a prompti-tude of decision, and a digi. y and grace of manners, which would do honor to any

P. S. We understand that yesterday an application would be made by the op-posing counsel for a new trial, upon the ground of misapprehension on the part of some of the jurors, of the effect of heir verdict.

A HUSBAND IN A HAT.

The following story, the incidents re'a and in which, took place before the French Revolution, is from the columns of the American. A French tale is always piquant and stirring, whether with or wise, and we doubt not that the very title of this one will secure its being read for

like wax candles carried about, and which re rapidly consumed by constant move ment. He was a complete man, for whom nothing further could be madeout a husband or some other magnificent

Coutings was rich—well, at the cour passed for clever, for he had for five years had a man of letters for his secretary, and so alulation everywhere await him. All marriageable dunsels experienced tender emotions at his appears nce, the mothers praised him, fathers, brothers, and uncles were charmed with him. Of the cousins only did he

seem the personal enemy.

Coutinge understood all this perfectly;
and he had for some time been thinking of settling down. in the midst of festivi-ties and enjoyments, infirmatios were overtaking him—elegant and perfumed infirmaties which he still concealed under black velvet-but which admonished him of the need he would have of the tender The difficulty was in the care of a wife. choice. The Marquis knew the world well enough to understand that a young person who marries an old man, only marries a position in society. In the cases he knew the choice was de ermined by the fortune and the marriage outfit. and the husband is merely included as surplusage—an inevitable indenvenience. He thought of all this, and often scratched his head, and was lost in reflection. But difficuity -for the security of the husband is pre-isely in the reverse ratio of his

At last the Marquis exme to his resolution. It was to leave the matter to chance. Chance had often favored him. at any rate, there was originality in the scheme. He went to a brilliant party at he Princess de Lanballe's. All that wa beautiful and noble was there assembled, M. de Coutinge was announced. He en-

sword pointed upwards -in short, with an aword pointed upwards —in short, with an air of Lekain in Orestes. A general burst of laughter saluted him. Nothing disconcerted, he said, 'I come ladies to consu't destiny. Herein are an existence and the heart of a man,' and he partially opened his folded hat, which was filled with tickets. 'Herein are an income of 100,000 france and a dowry; but a single one of these tickets is marked, and it is to be the winner; approach ladies, and draw.

The young persons entering into th The young persons entering into the joke, and unausphinous of the nature of the lottery, surrounded him and each drawn by Mademoiselle de Merepoix, a handsome brunette of twenty-five.

'Mademoiselle,' said the Marquis seriously, 'what you have won is a husband. I put myself and my fortune into this hat.

accept the one and the other, for both belong to you.'

At first there was laughing, but it wa seen the thing was in earnest; and Mademoiselle, who was not rich and had no sighed for sometime, swooned with de

Three years afterwards, the Marquis was an emigrant in Germany, and his wife was in England.

NOTICE.

The black, white, and gun smiths as-sociation hereby give notice to the mer-chants and citizens of Nauvo, that their books are now opened for subscription of stock in said association, and all person having stock, money, or produce, and wish to invest it in said association, are respectfully invited to give us a call, at the house of Albert Petty, President of

JOSIAH L. DEFOREST, Clerk. Nauvoo, March 5, 1845.

STEAM BOAT REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

March 7, Mermaid, going up-7, Mendota, Riley master, de

8, Sarah Ann. going down 8, New Haven going up. 8, Mermaid, going down. 8, Uncle Toby, do, passed by going up. 9, Menona,

9, Osprcy, do 10, St. Louis Oak, do 10. Galena.

10, Gen. Brook, do 11, Osprey, going down. The Manifests omitted for want of room.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

March 10. san E. Woodberry, 18y, 9m, 5d flumation of the brain. Harriet A. Taggart, 23y, 11m; drop

David McIntire, 5y, 4m, 15d; fits. Morris Whitesides, 23y, 8m; consump

Richard Kimball, 10m, 27; inflame on of lungs.
Daniel Leonard, 38y; lung fever.

Aurelia Houghton, 26y, 1m, 9d; quick Sarah D. Phelps, infant.

Mary D. Guymon, 30y. 8m, 15d; child i.th Mercy Baker (of lown,) 39y, 1m, 5d

inter fever. Emely Wilson, 17y, 11m, 2d; quic Total 11. W. D. HUNTINGTON.

D.ED--le Macedoniu, March 9. Mrs. Elizabeth Morse, consort of Justus Morse absent on a mission.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE. The subscriber having taken out letter of acministration, from the court of pro bate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of John Sanders deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having sell it to the best advantage, for your claims against said estate, to present the same to her or the court of probate, of aid county, for settlement by the first Monday in May next. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the under-

March 12-45-4w Administratix.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the adceased, will present a petition to the judge of the fifth judical circuit, at the nex term of the circuit court in Hancock county, for an order to sell the northwest quarter, of the south east quarter of section 6, in township 5 N. 8 W.; also the north west fractional quarter of section 10, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also, the south-west fractional quarter of section 19, in township 6 N. 8 W.; also the south east quarter of section 28, in township 7 N. 8 W.; ter of section 26, in township 7 N. 8W. also the west half of the north-east quar-ter of section 35, in township 7 N. 8 W torested will appear at said term of the cout, and abow cause, if any, why said lands should not be sold to satisfy the JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,

Administrator. March 12-45-6w

NAUVOO WATTFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
Manufamined, by the Nauvoo Ceach and Carriage
Manufamined, by the Nauvoo Ceach and Carriage
Manufamined, Asteclarion, on Waster street, in the site
of Nauvon control of the Carriage
of Nauvon, House, Annie Canaches, Onnellsorse, Chaires, Chaires, Canaches, Commissers, the fol-lowing articles, to witz Canaches, Commissers, the fol-lowing articles, to witz Canaches, Commissers, the con-clusion, Chaires, Scotters, Eugene and Ruggy
Wagnes, Hearnes, Scottersters Towns, Raise, Carlia, Plaugha, Septich Smeaths, Pith Fores, Raise, Carlia, Plaugha, Septich Smeaths, Pith Fores, Raise, Carlia, Carvand many other articles too num-cross to mention, sold as change as can be purchased in any experts sin-ted. All oxigers must be post paid, and addressed to 0 EO, W. HERRIS, Esq., Prock. of the Association.

In ile Hancock Circuit court, Illinois the May term 1845. State of Illinois, /

Hancock County. George McIntire, Plain. Ebenezer Robinson, Deft. In Atlach

Ebenezer Robinson, Deft.\ ment.
Notice is hereby given to the said Ebezer Robinson, that a writ of attachent has been in the said Ebezer in the sa nent has been issued out of the clerk ment has been issued out of the clerks office of the Circuit court of said county, against the estate of you the said defendant, and in favor of the said plaintff, for the sum of one hundred and forty-six dollars and forty eight cents, which said writ of attachment has been returned into the clerks office of the said Circuit court, the clerks office of the said Circuit court, by the Sheriff of said county, levied upon the following described real estate, to wit: Lot No. 2, in block No. 125; lot No. 4, in block No. 149; lot No. 4, in block No. 126; and lot No. 3, in block No. 150, situate in the city of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.—Now unless you, the said Ebenezer Robinson, shall personal in the city of the county of t the said Ebenezer Robinson, shall personally be and appear before the judge of our said Circuit court, to be holden at the court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the mouth of May next, and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's action, ji dgement will be rendered against you, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

Witness David F. Head olars Witness David E. Head, clerk

[L.S.] of our said Circuit court at Carthage, and the seal thereof, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1845.
DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk. March 5-45-6w

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE. THE enbecriber having taken but let-

ters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Joseph Smith deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the cours of probate, of said county, for settlemen on the 2d Monday of April next: All persons indebted to said catate are re-quested to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE.

Nauvoo March 1, 1845-44-5w

NOTICE—The subscriber takes the method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the large brick store, on the corner of Parley and Carlin streets, our cast of Main street; for the purpose of doing a general Commissin and Storage business, both for home and foreign manufacture; and hopes by his close and strict attention to business, and the long experience he has had, he will share

To the different associations of mechan ics he would say, any articles left with him for sale, will be sold according to instruction given; if left to my own dis cretion, they will be sold to the best advantage.

I am prepared to store a large quantit of Flour and Grain. Any shipments that my customers may wish to make, there will be no charge for taking bills of lading. nor for receiving goods at the landing more than for drayage. Refer to close attention to business.

SAMUEL GULLEY.

March 3J, 1845-44tf

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE. HE subscriber having opened

commission store on treet, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made o manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinet-ware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, any thing that you can make or vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef.Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs. Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour. Meal. Potaties, Beans, Woo!, Hides, and finally any thing that will muke food or clothing.
Please give me a call as I will intend

to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26. 1845-43:f Hancock Circuit Court, to the May lerm 1845.

State of Illinois, Hancock county. Sarah Greenhow, Compt.,) Petition

for Di-VS. John Greenhow, Deft. John Greenhow is hereby notified, that Sarah Greenhow has filed her bill for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancoc County, Illinois, against him, the said John Greenbow, that a summons has been issued sgainst him, made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court, then to be next, to a term or said court, then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said John Greebhow is a nonresident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby not-fied of the pendenty of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of said summons, and answers or pleads to said bill of com-plaint, as required by law, the same will

be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted. DAVID E. HEATA CI'k, WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dop. G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt. Feb. 24th, 1843-43:4w

QUILLS.

fow hundred wild or tame good, quills wanted at this office. Jany. 1, 1845.

BOAP MANUPACTORY.

THE subscriber having established at Soap Mantifactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavering where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, who leads and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, shout fileen rods south east mission Store, about fifteen rods south east

ABEL LAMB. Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-4317

AND, in McDonough County, III., to exchange for lands in Hancock County, Ill.
Say 400 scree timber and prairie, well

Say 400 acres timber and prairie, well-proportioned in good cultivation. Also So acres; also 125 acres. Enquire of Geo. Miller of John Taylor in Nauvos, or Wm. G. or Andrew H. Perkins, of 42-3w

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFAC-

TORY. TORY.

HE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by Hi Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine chalka lines de, which they will sell at St Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best manufacturing and in the best manuar, to be miterials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St Louis prices paid for hemping BGAN & SANDERS.

NOTICE.

ANTED to purchase at E. OAK-LEY'S Store, (the office of the Nauvoo Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Calf Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Calf Skins wanted to tan on shares. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken, E. OAKLEY,

G. W. ROSECRANS, Nauvoo, III. Dec 16, 1844-33-3m

SOAP GREASE AND ASHES WANTED.

THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft some for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, some grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for some or can least the some factory. Easily the country lies, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, of at his store, near Yearsley's three story

brick dwelling.

N. B.—A good soop maker wanted.

JAMES MENDENHALL. Dec. 25. 1844-34-3m HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of mate-

Country produce taken in exchange Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions A. MERRILL

Nov. 26, 1844-301f.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE. PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May mter A. D. 1848, of said County the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder on the prema the highest and best bidder on the prema-ises in the town of Appanoace in said county, on Wednesday the 5th day of March next, hetween the hours of 9 o'-clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described resistes, to wit: 25 acres a part of white 11.

Also an individed third part of they and privilege, including lands, house to be longing to the same between Augustian and Fort Madison, and the following to an lots in the town of Appanooce in Hanson Control of the local Control of th cock County, to wit :

Lots 3. 5. 6, 8, 9 4, 6, 7 2, 3, 4, 5 2, 3 6, 7, 8

being real estate of which Edward White late of said county deceased, seized of, and which said real estate, was by order of said court, directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. I erms of sale six months credit bond with apprended SANUEL S. WHITS.

NANCY WHITE, Administrators

TO RENT MMBDIATELY, a firm containing 40 acres, six miles distant from Nauvoo, also another lot containing 30 acres.
For terms apply to John Willie, achittle north of the meeting ground, Nauvon.= a tenent that would furnish this amount would be preferred. Nauvoo- Feb. 26. 1843-451

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FAMM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburgh, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monamouth, epataining one hundred acres—lorty acres of improvements, and saxy acres of excellent rimber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated had is dry and of a very excellent quartity, which the undersigned will sell obeup, or exchange for a farm in Hapociet county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845-444

A. Collins and community as sy non-

The by ines

and none of, and of harness As to building, they them up. He gave a specime to purthasing a wood lot up the hiring choppers, and conveying togs on railroad, whereby the logs more than the lumber was worth when sa wed, besides having them in an unsaleable situation—his giving his note, and refusal to pay the same—reresenting himself as an agent of a aper called the Social Pioneer, by hich he incurred a debt of ninety He then treated of John's bene volence, and adduced two or three ises of his brutal conduct to a Mrs Valvezer, his unmanly threats to her his conduct with regard to Edward Biliby, of Philadelphia, who was threatened to be turned out of his room, after having obtained all that could be obtained from him, because he had expressed himself unfavorably to his measures—his abusive language to females—his conduct to himsel (Rector)-how, in order to get a remuneration for his labor, he (Rector, had taken a yoke of oxen, wagon and fifteen bushels of wheat, after en deavoring, in vain, to obtain a settle ment with Collins; which wheat he sold how Collins, a man that dis-believed in an appeal to the law, is sued a writ of replevin, and arrested him. (Rector) . Spoke of Dr. Dwight. and a man named Beckett, as two o Collins' strentious supporters. Als of Collins' complition tary toost in regard to the Boston Investigator—a puper which will publish nothing detrimental to his Collins' interest.

O. Kellog, of Chio, then stood up to speak.

J. A. Collins also stood up.

but was received with loud signs of disapprobation, hisses, cries of "down with Collins." The chairman interfered, restored order, and requested Collins to sit down. Collins sat down with a countenance resembling the of a demon, as it appeared, from the he was wrought up to the highes pitch of excitement. Kellog then ac cused Rector of frequently taking community property. An enquir was not a community principle for each to help himself to what he wanted, called form loud appuluse, reing, proceeded. (Hissing and great uppers). J. A. Collins stood up. (Hissing and increased cries of "down, down." The chairman called on him to sit down, he refused. (The uproa at this crisis was tremendous.) After der, and then stated that he though that a person who would not observe and pay respect to the chair, ought not to have a hearing. (Great cheering) Upon this, the great advocate of social reform, with vems that seemed ready to burst from mental excitement, and a countenance the most diabolical I ever shw. resumed his seat, muttering "infamous! infamous!" After Kellog had done, Collins stood up, and amidst great confusion, endeavored to substantiate his character as to honesty; attacked the character of Mr. Johnson, a leading communitist, now in Boston, who left some time This was received with every mark of disapprobation, inasmuch as

G. Prior is a respectable man, for many years a resident of Philadelphia and of late years of this town and Waterloo. G. Prior then stood up and confirmed Rector's statement-spoke of the creed that was published, some thing over a year ago, as being got up for a particular purpose, which was to get rid of Johnson, whose ideas of liberty were more enlarged than Col-lins'—spoke of Collins' by pocrisy. Collins here stood up to explain.
(Great confusion, hisses, &c.) A vote being taken as to whether Collins should explain or not, was carried in

the affirmative—he then spoke of his former good friends and zealous condcontemptible -- of his good deeds as a peace maker-his good management as a farmer-spoke of the farm agone of extraordinary fertility, as it according to his estimate would produce 70 bushels of shell corn peracre—stated his benevolence would not allow him to assist a single individual, but must extend to the mass; and there-fore, if he could not assist the whole world, he refrained from relieving the wants of the solitary indigen +- stated that the advertisements in the village papers had been inserted under an imasion that the members of the commonity would have carried out his ons, but that he found them intractable. He had no complaint to make but against those who opposed him in his ambilious views. Mr. Kennedy a late member, then spoke; he said he believed there were many used deard honest people at Community Place, and he mished the sudience to observe, that he did not consider J. Collins and community as ayanny. mous-that as far as his experience was concerned, he must say, that what Rector had stated of Collins was

A Mr. Holmes then took the flo on Mr. Kennedy's setting down appears a perfect counterpart of Col ins he endeavored to convince the audience that the difference consisted in mere matters of opinion, and charged Rector with being idle, and that he considered G. Prior had stated what was not true. Prior hereupor called upon Holmes for proof. Holmes after much deliberation

and hesitancy, said he did not think that Collins had invited Prior to the Community as stated by Prior, but Prior stated that he had the letter by him, and offered at a future day to produce it, wherein the invitation was given to him by Collins. Rector. charged Collins with uncommunity principles, with regard to his conduct to a man named Jackson. Collins re-plied that Jackson was a man with a arge family, and though he did not object to Jackson as a man. still he would dispense with him to get rid of his family. Prior charged him with hy poerisy in his conduct to Mr. Juhnson inasmuch as that he heaped the most opprobious epithets on his head--but at his parting with him he must salute him with a kiss. This was confirmed by a lady then present, not with standing Collins' denial. Prior else charged him with being an encourage of licentious conduct, which Collins did not deny but in a general way-giving the lie to all Prior had stated.

The meeting continued from hall past ten, during which it seemed as if hell had been let loose—such hooting, hissings, and yellings require a Collins was denounced as cribe. complete tyrant in his conduct, tho. he noted under the clonk of professed love to all mankind-as a covetous and an ambitious man-a perfect athe ist, under the cloak of a true worthin per. Collins denounced his accusers to being idle and poor; and, therefore. of no consideration in the public eye. on account of their poverty. Th's rather strange doctrine for a man whose whole life has been prowling on the public, as a beggar, for livelihood; and according to his own statement, who has ever acted the hypo-

crite.
Much praise is due to the Chairman for his impartiality towards the speakers; and the enthusiasism with which his observations were greeted plainly showed that the audience ap preciated the course he pursued.

The cause of the trouble at Commu nity appears a jealousy of too much power invested in one man —and that man John A. Collins. Johnson, who is somewhat of a lawyer, and about the most honest and industrious amongst them, has been a complete thorn in the flesh to Collins in curbing his ambition. As a last resource Collins got a friend to buy Johnson's interest in the concern, and to give him employment in Boston at a yearly salary. When Johnson got to Bos ton, he exposed Collins, and raised such a rookery at Community place. that in order to keep possession of the station of ruler, it became necessary to have a clearance of all opposers to the one man in power; accordingly a large number left, and one man under-took to remunerate himself by taking Johnson was not present—and also took to remunerate himself by tak foreign to the object of the meeting, off some of the Community proper Rector then substantiated his for- and for so doing was arrested by mer statement. Cries for Prior, Prior, of a writ issued in Collins' name. You know Collins, and I need not inform you what a serpentile man he is -a perfect kaleidiscope-never catch him in a position twice alike-beautiful in theory, but unsubstantial in practice.

On the following Wednesday, the 8th, another meeting was held in the same place, and the same persons presided. The charges were a recapitulation of the former statements, with additions of Collins' mode of keeping accounts-inasmuch asat an arbitrati on lately held at Community place, Collins had made no entry of proper ty to a considerable amount to the credit of the Community, and had repjutors in a manner both sneering and resented the liabilities of the associati on much greater than they were.

Collins in a specious speech endea-vored to explain, and was listened to with the greatest attention. Considerable recrimination took place From Collins' account the association were between two and three thousand dollars in debt, and according to his opponent, a balance of from four to five hundred dollars made the Commu-

nity so much better than nothing! Mr. Orris, formerly an atorney in this county, seems the most independant man at Community at present. stated that he thought Rector a mis used man, and had so stated at Com munity Collins admitted that though ille, t'at he had made an advance of a considerable sum of money to him. in order to keep him there to a dollar a day. Rector called upon one young man from New Hampshire to state if he, the young man, did not receive the treatment due a man, and A. Collins and community as synony- if he was not deceived with regard to June 10th 1844-

Community. The young man, with saying any thing at present. This seemed to imply, I dare not—I an too dependent on the Community now, but the time will come when I may open my mouth toc. The result of he exposition was this, that the citzens are clearly convinced of what they have long thought of this associ-ation—that it is an atheistical seminary, and an impure fountain-that the sentiments published to the world are not, neither can they be, carried out there.

The house was crowded to excess the greatest order was observed, for which the chairman deservedly received a vote of thanks, which was enthusiastically given. It is no easy matter to make Community folks ob serve the rules requisite at such meet ings, as they follow the impulse of their own feelings, unobservant of common usages. The meeting continued until half past ten, and then re-

tired in a peaceable manner. One member accused Rector of thieving, for which he has obtained lodgings in the county jail, for a time to await the result of a trial. FAIRFIELD.

Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois, to the May term 1845. Martha Boley, Compt. Petition for Di

Cyrus Bolev, Deft. Cyrus Boley is hereby notified that Martha Boley has filed her petition for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock ounty, Illinois, against him the said Cy rus Boloy, and that a summons has been ssued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court then to be held at the ourt House in Carthage, and an affida on having been filed showing that the said Cyrus Boley is a non-resident, of this State. He is hereby stotified of the penency of this mit, and that unless he apbefore said Court, on the return day of the summons, and answer or plead to said bill of complaint as required by aw, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof accordingly gran

D. E. HEAD, CI'k. WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt. Feb. 24th, 1845-43:4w

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May

State of Illinois, srael S. Clapp, Compt.) Petition for Mo chanics lien.

H. Lyons, Deft. J. H. Lyons is hereby notified that Is rael S. Clapp has filed his bill herein for Mechanics lien in the Circuit Court for Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said J. H. Lyons, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said J. H. Lyons is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notisfied of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court on the return day of the summons and an-swer or plead to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof gran-

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk, W. WILLIAMS, Dep. G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compit. Feb. 24th, 1845-43:4w

R. HUGH PATRICK, Deutist begs to announce to the ladies and nen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occu-pied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremits ing attention, which has hitherto galaed for him the approbation of those by whom ne has been favored, it shall be his concet to cultivate

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH Also II. Patrick, begs leave to inform he public in general, that he continues anufacturing the various articles in the above line; ring; broaches, pins, seals. naments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange. Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1815-35tf

FOR SALE. A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvenent, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the pren ises. NAHUM BIGELOW.

Nauvoo, Jany. 8th, 1844.-36;3m.

NOTICE. LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale a his office.

NOTICE -THE subscribers from the cast, would respectfully inform citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnels in a manner that will give perfect satisfa

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAU-VOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA. THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, has commence running between St. Louis 4 Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o clock p. m. for Nauvon, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely. and arrive in St. Louis Wedensday

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi tra le, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronise her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose strached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be deained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoc Jan. 1, 1845-351f.

NOTICE. 3 OR 4 hands wanted immediately to break homp, for which good store pny will be paid, enquire at the rope walk. EGAN & SANDERS. Nauvoo Feb. 26, 1845-431f

LAND. And farms for Sale in Iona. NE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1.2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acre, 30 mproved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land

ALSO, Claims on land in Lee County, all o which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to ANDREW. J. STEWART.

Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps.

NAUVOO FOUNDRY. THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in he city of Nauvoo, are prepared to fur nish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CAST INGS, to such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. Old pot-metal bought. SAMUEL SIMPSON. MORGAN PHELPS. Dec. 24, 1844-34-3m

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wag-

ons and Harnesses.

Jan. 27th, 1845-39tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be indentified as such, according to our artiles of agreement for th manufacturing all kinds of Carrages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled n workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will con-sist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cubs. Chariotees, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Ruggy Wagons, Hearses, Sportmens Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, loughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c which we shall sell at wholesale or retai at our factory on Waler street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Tim-ber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factors GEORGE W. HARRIS, Prest.

ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk. SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr. BURR FROST. DAVID DE VOL JOSHUA SMITH. DAVID W. FOX. SHADRACH DRIGGS. DWIGHT WEBSTER. JESSE H. ATHERTON. WM. LISK. Jany. 15th, 1845 .- 37-tf.



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS. Coughs and Colds, Inflummation of the Lange, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, why of Breathing, Bronchitis Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

MONG all the famous medicine A for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most won derful article. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry ! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally con ceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands-of all classes-in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character -and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country unhesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary disenses, in the whole range of Pharmacy. sands of consumptive patients have al-ready tested its exalted virtues, and conlessed its surpressing, excellent and ama-zing power. The remarkable success of zing power. The remarkable success of measure to the peculiarly agreeable powerful nature of its ingredients. a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chief-ly of Wild Cherry Bark and he genuine Iceland Moss- the latter imported expressly for this purpose) the rare medical of which are also combined. by a new chemical process with the Extrac of Tar—thus rendering the whole Comremedy ever discovered.

A CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the city of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for opwards of 'Twenty Years;' and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine ?

New York, January 25, 1843. I have been afflicted with spasmodic sthma for 24 years-sometimen so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relie was but partial and temporary-twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life Some few weeks ago I commenced ta-Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I be-A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,

No. 58 Williams st., New York. We are acquainted with the writer of he above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the sublic.

F. A. TALMADGE. Recorder of the city of New York.

JOHN POWER, D. D.,

Vicar General of New York. P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New

Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5. All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjin. Phelps 76 Chesnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Feb 13-42-3m BENJAMIN PHELPS. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES, FFERS to Dealers and others the ble Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry Rev. I. Covert's balm of life Humphrey's Pile ointment Dr Williamson's pain soother Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills Sappington's pills Dr Stark weather's hepatic elixir Dr Halsted's magnetic remedies Bristol's sarsaparilla Fridley's tetter ointment Fahnestock's vermifuge Jew David's or Hebrew plaster Dr Halsted's brisk pills

Nov 13-42-6m EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!! J GROCOTT would inform the citi-zens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufaclory, where he is now manufactoring Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Feb. 7, 1844.

IOWA TWINS. THE NAUVOU AND MONTROSE FERRY HE Subscriber having completed a good and Substantial ferry boat for rossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the natronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia. or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will had it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above ram ed points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS. May 23d. 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENCES HESE celebrated Lozenges are offered to the citizens of Na and the West, as the best prepar which they are recommended) ever of the ded to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Me. Sherman, is a regular graduate of cine, a member of the Medical Sc the city and county of New York, these Lozenges are prepared from macal prescriptions which have been proved by the most celebrated physician that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner they consist of for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., evertifered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease

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WORM LOZENGES The only infallible Worm mediscovered. In over 400,000 cases bey discovered known to fail. long and intense suffering and even deal without their ever being suspected; group persons are very often afflicted with the and are doctored for various complains without any benefit, when one dose these Lozenges would speedily cure the

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Pali tations of the Heart, lasitude and a gous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will fail the Lozenges really reviving, and impart-ing the buoyancy of youth—used after ing the buoyancy of youth-used after dispensation, they will restore the too of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from to

free living.
CATHARTIC LOZENGES. The ber . Cathartic medicine for reme ing bile from the system and preventing attacks, of the bilious and intermi ver of this section of count

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the district ing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease vi not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the oney refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, This Plaster, of which over 1,000,00 This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 aresold yearly, is believed to be the base Plaster for rheumatism, lumbergo, pain in the book, side, broast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and is price (only 12hf cents,) brings it with he reachof every person in the commun 00 A large supply of these celebrate articles just received and for sale at the

E. SONS wishing to get the Time and Seasons, or other books boun can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office the first, second, third and fourth volume of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumns co plete.

A. W. BABBITT. Attorney at Law,
AS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the offer occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to atte to any, or all buisness comi

Cet. 9, 1844-231f

A NY quantity of provisions, fet and scriptions, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

WANTED 100 CORDS of wood, at this effe Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MIRSO III A IL ILS Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order. TERMS, LOW.
Resilence, Parley St., Gen Resilence, lune 18-211 old house.

OTICE. THE subscriber the opportunity of informing the pale

BOOK BINDING, In all its various branches; and having ployed skillfull, and experienced worked, he is prepared to do work as about able, expeditious, and to have it as been executed, as at any other establishes

in this State. The following is a list of his

PRICES. Quartos Bound half do do do whole bound bound peat plain peat do do full Octavo do do bound do extra bound Twelves full do hf do All other kinds of work not nerated, done on the shortest on the most reasonable terms. JOHN TAYLOR

Nauvoo, Jan'l, 1844.